## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Oar Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

The 8th Iown at the Capture of Mobile.

To THE EDITOR: Under the above heading, in your paper of June 12, 1884, Comrade W. H. Golder, of 8th lowa, gives an account of the capture of Spanish Fort, opposite Mobile, and, thinking he and other members of that regiment would like to hear what Chaplain Howard has to say about it, in his history of the 124th Ill., belonging to the same brigade, I will, with your permission, send copy:

April 8, the 13th and last day of the siege, opened fair and cool, after a heavy rain on the 7th Skirmishing had been going on all night, but there had been very little artillery firing. About noon we received orders to be ready to march with 20 days' rations—live in haversceks and 15 in wagons. This the men did not relish; it seemed like cheating them out of the fruits of a well-earned victory. The order was caused by a false alarm of Confederate troops gathering near stockton. At a p. m. our brigane was ordered into the rifle-pits, as there was to be a general bombardment. Soon after, it began from 15 guns, 53 of which were stege guns, The enemy also were shelling heavily, having commenced a little before we did, and the effect was terrific. The corps commanders had discre-sionary orders from the beginning of the siege to take every advantage that promised decisive results, and those orders had been communicated to division commanders. Just when the cannonading was at its hught Gen Carr determined to carry a crest covered with pines on the enemy's left, constituting a sort of detached portion of their works, for the purpose of planting a battery. The execution of this undertaking was given by Col. Geddes, of the 8th lowa (who was in command of the brigade, and not of the regiment, as stated by Com-rade Golder, to Licut, Col. Bell, of the 8th Jowa, who accomplished it gallantly, though not without nevere loss. In doing it he had pushed forward only three companies of his regiment, while all the rest of the brunde was engaged in the rifle-pits, where the firing was so heavy that it somewhat blinded the rebels to what was being done on their left. So, when those who were first attacked had yielded, and the victorious 8th moved on to adiacent pits, they were a perfect surprise to their occupants, who either surrendered or were shot down in their tracks. In this way the gallant 8th took and occupied about three hundred yards of the Confederate works, with three stands of colors, and about three hundred and fifty prisoners before enemies or friends hardly realized what was being nitempted. In fact, it was a surprise to themselves and was one of the most dashing and brilliant exprofits of the war. If was now, and had been for some time, ouite cark; but gaining a knowledge of what was going forward, the rest of the brigade, including our regiment, gallantly rushed out of the renches and entered the works. Apprehending an attack, we were ordered to commence intrenching to hold our ground, as no other portion of the besieging force was in concert with us. This we actually commenced to do; but our regiment was soon formed in line to repel assault, one having then sent out as a skirmish-line to feel of the enemy on our rigid front, while Co. F, commanded by Capt. N. it. Pratt, was sent out for the same purcompany wall his left resting on the enemy's main line of works, and swept forward. After advancing about a hundred and fitty yards, a piece of artillery opened on them with grape, but they speedily captured it, sustaining no damage, and with it reason that he believed that the enemy was evacusting, and these few men were only a feint to cover bered, till, nearly midnight, some of the men inquired if the Captain was going to take Co. F to Mobile unsupported. But at last the rest of the regiment came up to find the rebels really gone and penetrated as far in the darkness as old spanish Fort, which it reached about midnight. Here we stacked arms and rested a little; scrembling meantime for the possession of the guns and for the hams and cornmeal left by the garrison. But very soon the "Octorora," not knowing of the change of the administration in the fort, sent a hundred-pound shell at us, and it was deemed prudent to withdraw, so we returned to our quarters, renching them about 3 o'clock in the morning, confident that we had done a pretty good night's work. The division took about five hun-

Some Reminiscences of Gen. Opdycke. TO THE EDITOR: In a recent number of THE

dred prisoners, of which we took our full share.

The troops on our left took the Confederates in the

rifle-pits in front of them, who had been left to

their fate by the retreating garrison, but they did

not do n unto after midnight, upon learning that the fort was in our bands.—A. N. REBCE, 12411 [11.,

222 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

beloved brigade commander, Gen. E. Opdycke, -a man that all the boys of the First Brig., Second Div., Fourth Corps learned to love,and as brave as the bravest. I well remember that the First Brigade had been the rear-guard all day on Nov. 30, 1864. It skirmished with the rebels from Spring Hill to Franklin, Tenn., and when we got to Franklin the works were full of the troops which had marched in ahead of us. We were ordered to the rear and told about a mile or so of the city, we were met by to get our supper, for it was late-near sandown. We soon got supper, for we knew we would not I think, of the 25th Iowa, who was in command have long to stay, as Hood was forming to of our brigade. As we marched into town, our charge and we could see his troops preparing for it. Some of us did not get an opportunity to eat before we were ordered to fall in. I had a tin can of coffee and a slice of pork, but not | and myself the banner. When we arrived at the time to cat it then. I handed the can of the State House, we found to our dismay that coffee to a comrade, and we were soon in line, a stand of colors had already preceded us. It awaiting orders to right-face and march through the city and cross Harpeth River, for some of our division had already crossed. When the enemy made the charge and drove the troops out of the works on the turnpike, in front of Carter's nouse, Maj. Motherspan gave this command, " 73d, fix bayonets and charge! We did so, and the rost of the brigade with the 73d gave a yell, and we all charged at the same time, Gen. Opdycke in the lead. We all went in-even Mag. Gen. Stanley, commanding the corps. As he rode past us some one near me velled out, in the language of Marmion, "On! Stanley, on!" I wonder if Gen. Stanley remembers the incident, for he raised his hat

and said, "Come on, boys!" I wish to say a word about Captain-for he the information desired by Comrade F. Can- them if they were in earnest, and if so to file was not a General-Carter, of the Confederate field, Sheifield, Iowa: army. It was not a hundred yards from his house that he was killed, but on his own doorstep. Carter's house was inside of Brig.-Gen. W. W. Belknap, our lines. The enemy had charged and got inside our lines and Carter had almost got to the house, when a comrade at my side ordered him to surrender. His reply was, "I will die first!" This comrade told me in case he missed of Friday, Feb. 17, and being the first to plant his They said they were the 23d Ga., and asked again that voice peals forth, "Halt! are you the Johnny I was to shoot at him. My comrade fired and the robel kept running towards the house. I raised my 16-shooter and fired, and as he got to the door he fell. From some of the boys who were wounded and captured we rying about twenty men, and, accompanied by learned afterwards that Carter fell dead on his doorstep with two bullets in him. Truly did he come home to die! Gen. Pat Cleburne rode the boat with another procured on the opposite at the head of his troops. His horse was killed shore, for more troops, and on their arrival, with on our works, and, as the horse fell, Cleburne tally wounded. He fell near the cotton gin east of the pike.

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The swift current of the Congaree River and its current of the Congaree River and its current of the Congaree River and it pitched he dlong into our works and was mor-Gen. Cleburne's home was in Nashville. Car- rocky channel rendered his crossing both difficult this I do know, that we captured about five The enemy were completely routed at all the war. ter's house was en the west side of the pike. and dangerous, and the presence of the enemy, hundred of the rebels, and never until I read points. What was a well-planned attack, and Comrade Thomas J. Kendell, Battle Ground, of the pike, but was crowded to the east. At and his regiment are entitled to great credit for its the time Cleburne was killed the 73d lay on both sides of the pike. The First Brigade captured 13 rebel flags, instead of 10. Gen. Opdycke did fight with the men, and the men loved and bonored him. After we got to Nash- Official: O. D. Kinsman, A. A. G. wille, and were wandering around in the rain -WM. A. HUNTER, late 13th Iowa, Belle Plain, looking for a place to camp, some of the boys tore some boards off of a fence. The man who owned the place—an old, crippled-up butternut | Sixth Corps at Cold Harbor-Prison Reminiscences. -told Gen. Opdycke about it and wanted him to stop them, to which the General replied: not have said that the Third Division of the soldiers stop to fill their canteens." In reply dash and intrepid daring as any general on the "Go in the house and shut your mouth or I Sixth Corps broke at Cold Harbor, because it I will only speak for Lytle's brigade, composed field. Scores of incidents could be gleaned from will turn my brigade loose on you. They are really accomplished all that was possible. The of the 3d and 10th Ohio, 15th Ky., and 42d our camp-fires that would show deeds of daring heroes, every one of them! Look at those only break was in the heavy artillery, which 13 rebel flags they captured at Franklin last was new and green. I served four years, and night." The old man went in the house and | during that time was a prisoner for 10 months. said no more to Opdycha. -J. D. REMINGTON, I was taken, with my captain and others, June the at least a half mile from the creek, which Old Guard, or the English under Welling-Co. I, 73d III., Soldiers' Home, Milwankee, Wis.

Another Soldiers' Paper-A Veteran in Florida.

The appearance of the Soldier's Budget is to be Cosmos-published in the village. The soldier made inquiries concerning the present location of said office, and learned that it was in a certain

them to you. But the publication was suspend- turned. I handed the sack to Mike. ed by reason of the regiment being called away to take part in the battle of the Hatchie. I We understood that he was a loyal man.

On Decoration Day I had the honor to deliver a memorial address before a G. A. R. Post (Eustis, No. 4) farther south than has ever been reached before in such a way. It was in the village of Eustis, Orange Co., Fla., on the banks of the beautiful lake, and in a church self with us, even though his father lost 40 and have no tears to shed for the "lost cause."

We have two Posts in this county, and an application circulating for two more, I hear. So the good work goes on. My past address was Le Roy, Kan., but I have changed it lately to this place, where I shall be glad to see you, lain 12th Wis., Tangerine, Crange Co., Fla.

## COLORS AT COLUMBIA. First Planted by the 18th Iowa, but Claimed by

the 9th. To THE EDITOR: I observe by your issue of what troops raised the first colors at Columbia, teenth Corps was getting ready to throw ponacross the river on the bluffs in plain sight of the city, and also in sight of the ground that

the troops had to pass over to get into it. During the night the colonel of the 13th

floated over the State House while Sherman's army was there.-ED.]

THE 9TH IOWA CLAIM THEM, TOO. To THE EDITOR: In answer to Comrade F. Canfield as to what troops or regiment raised the stars and stripes on the capitol building at Columbia, S. C., at the time of its surrender during the war, I would say that the honor TRIBUNE I saw a notice of the death of our | rightly belongs to the 9th Iowa, your humble servant being one of the color-bearers. We belonged then to the First Brig., First Div., Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. John A. Logan. Our brigade crossed the river above the city some two or three miles, on pontoon floats about daylight in the morning under fire of a heavy line of rebel skirmishers. As soon as the brigade was gotten over, we moved toward the city, driving the rebs back, when, within the mayor, who surrendered it to Col. Woods, colonel-Abernethy-told us to go and place our colors on the capitol building. Serg't Orlando Searls, of Co. F. carried the stars and stripes, had been run across the river in a small boat when they saw us marching in. I think they were from some Ohio or Illinois regiment. I know there was only five or six men with them. and when we arrived at the scuttle on the roof they refused to let us come up. But when Serg't Searls told them to stand back or he would clean out the whole lot and throw them off the roof, they consented to let us come up. They sat there for a few moments, and finally sneaked back to their regiment, the same as they came, -J. N. MOULTON, Color-Bearer, 9th

Iowa, Oswego, N. Y. THIS SETTLES IT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIV., THIRD CORPS.

Commanding Third Brig. Six: Allow me to congratulate you, and, through you, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Kennedy, 13th Iowa Inf., Vet. Vols., and the men under his command, for first entering the city of Columbia on the morning colors on the capitol of South Carolina. While the army was laying pontoen bridges across the aluda and Broad Rivers, three miles above the Lieuts, H. H. McArthur and Wm. H. Goodrell, of your staff, crossed the river in front of the city and diy advanced through its streets, sending back 75 men in all, drove portions of Wheeler's cavalry from the town, and at 11:30 o'clock a. m. planted

but in what force unknown, rendered the under-taking still more hazardous. Lieut.-Col. Kennedy successful accomplishment, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your

GILES A. SMITH,

TO THE EDITOR: I think the comrade should 23, 1864, while on picket near the Weldon we did not reach that day, and I know that ton, or any other army that ever had an exist-Railroad; was taken first to Libby Prison, and many of the wounded lay on the field two or ence. Think of the gallant, fearless, loved and there robbed of everything except the clothes three days without water. There was certain- lamented McPherson, regarding not his own To THE EDITOR: In 1802 the 12th Wis. was I had on; arrived at Andersonville about July ly none in that creek; else, why should our boys, life, loving it less than his country's flag and at Humboidt. Tenn., and during that time the 10, and remained there until after the fall of the next day after the battle, go back ten notes homer, forgetting his own safety in his anxiety Soldier's Budget was published, the first number Atlanta; then was taken to Millen; next to to obtain water for the wounded? I wish Gen. for the security of his gallant army, and riding being dated July 24, 1862. I copy from the Savannah; then down the Atlantic & Gulf Beatty, who commanded our regiment, would undameted and fearlessly out where duty Railroad to Blackshear. On the way we stopped write an account of the part it took at Perry- called, knowing full well that danger lurked Railroad to Blackshear. On the way we stopped on a siding, where there was a car loaded with sacks of corn. We were ordered off the cars Kan.

Where there was a car loaded with shape, and I am very much pleased with it.—E. K. behind every tree, beneath every bush and in Prenitt, Dorsey, Ill. one of our soldiers (the present writer, in fact) in and encamped in the woods over night, receivconversation with a citizen, learned that at one | ing for our day's rations a pint of whole corn time, supposed to be during the middle ages be-tween the begins of Jefferson Democracy and the advent of secession in Tennessee, a printing office the empty corn sacks, thinking it might be of of the date of Dahlgren's raid on Richmond, and children the memory of his valor will never was in operation, and a newspaper the Hamboldt use to me. When we got on the train the next | also the date of release of the last prisoners in morning, I was on a car which had on a barrel Andersonville,-T. C. GARRIGAN, Consuckie, of rice with the head partly knocked in. A N.Y. anilding formerly used as a hen-coop, and that the material was probably, deeply engusted with a long until my comrade, Mike Heiman, Co. I. on Richmond April 21, 1865. heavy deposit of guano. In concert with others, the discovered that the guard was a good-natured The last days of Andersonville prison seem to building was explored, the material found, ditto, gramo, and, with the permission of its former editor, it was removed to its or and scatton where

company with other papers, else I would send my corn sack while the guard's back was days-when the Confederate guard left the ous to suppose that any mule could have been "What is in the bag?" he said. "Never you mind," I answered, looking very

had a detail of printers from the regiment cross. "You follow me." I expected every (Blodget, Seager and others), and we printed | minute the guard would discover his loss and | command they belonged .- ED. ] blanks and orders for Gen. Dodge, who com- prod me with his bayonet, but we got off safely. manded our military district. The Ohio regi- | We found in the knapsack a shirt, a pair of ment which took our place smashed up the drawers and a quilt. This is the quilt Mike outfit, but its owner has recovered its value | spoke of in his Christmas letter. I would like from the Government, all the same, I hear. | to hear from some of the rest of the boys .-JAMES OREN, Co. B, 87th Pa., Yocumtown, Pa.

THE 23d GEORGIA.

What the 1st Regiment, Berdan Sharpshooters, Had to Do With Its Capture.

TO THE EDITOR: As there seems to be conedifice belonging to the Methodist Episcopal flicting accounts of the capture of the 23d Ga. Church. In the procession was a man who at the battle of Chancellorsville, I thought I carried the colors of a rebel Georgia regiment | would write what I know about it. It appears for three years, and he was just enjoying him- that they all have left out the 1st regiment of darkies by the defeat of his friends. In fact, anything is vivid in my mind it is the capture all the Southern soldiers I have met down here of the 23d Ga. at Chancellorsville. When, on seem glad and ready to fraternize with our boys, the 2d day of May, my regiment was ordered march, we knew that business was on hand. We left a guard and bade good-by to knapsacks, but I will say that I have seen the original Mr. Editor, and all other good comrades who but I will say that I have seen the original gan commanded the Fifteenth Corps, under come in F., C. and L.-H. J. Walker, Chapsince I came home, and a certain person that McPherson. This army or department con-June 5 that Comrade Canfield wishes to know Now, I cannot say positively what troops were | the Tennessee " was the flanking column, and S. C. The evening before the city was cap- and in the woods, but I always supposed that moved from right to left, or from left to right. tured, while the Iowa brigade of the Six- part of my regiment was engaged,-at least Gen. Sherman knew in whom he trusted, and toons across the river, above the city, the Iowa | was done, so that if this was the skirmish to I was a member of Gen. Logan's staff, and conbrigade of the Seventeenth Corps was lying | which the 2d Sharpshooters and 20th Me, have | sequently knew him well; and to know him was lowa was busy constructing a scow that would cut, and there they gave us a warm reception, friend of the soldier. But I started out to hold 15 men, and by daylight he had it com- for it made them a good breastwork. They write a few words about that 22d of July re- reported to him. He asked where we had pleted. (He had command of the Iowa brigade | had over three hundred men and we had only | ferred to in the article quoted. at the time.) About 11 o'clock, if I remember | about one hundred engaged. We had them in aright, the troops above made a crossing, and | a fix also; they could not get out without gowe could see the Iowa brigade of the Sixteenth | ing back over a rise of ground in an open field. Corps deploy as skirmishers and push on toward | or going by the flank across the road in the the city,-distant, I think, about four miles,- woods. We soon found out that we could do and we could also see the enemy fire the cotton | no execution while they remained in their and leave. As soon as our commander saw this, stronghold, and reserved our fire till some of he took the color-guard of the 13th Iowa them tried to escape by going back over the and crossed the river in his scow, marched to field, or by running out across the road in the the State House, and raised the colors on it. | woods. This soon became too hazardous and Our artillery then fired a salute. On hearing they stopped that. We were in about as bad a the artillery Capt. Clark, of Gen. Sherman's fix, for we knew it was impossible, with our staff, who had charge of the skirmishers, ral- small number, to advance over an open field just been made upon the sib lowa's advance and staff, who had charge of the skirmishers, ral-repelled. Co. A, under Lieut. W. F. Dodge, was lied his skirmishers by companies, formed them 300 yards and drive them out. So a few of the in square, and took the responsibility of charg- boys went around and fired in their flank. ing, as he supposed, the enemy. He charged | This soon brought them to terms, and they pose in front of our left. Capt. Pratt deployed his | into the city-his horse on a run-until he got | raised a white flag in token of surrender. Capt. where he could see the State House, and there, H. C. Garrison, of my company, went out to to his disappointment (apparently), found no receive their surrender, and told us boys to lie enemy, but the Union colors flying. There- well concealed till they were well out of their upon he rode back and marched his men into works, fearing that if they saw our small numugist or ten prisoners and another gun. Sending the city. If this meets the eye of Capt. Clark, ber they might fire on us again. So over three hundred surrendered to us and we took them hundred surrendered to us and we took them on to continue his advance, giving as a I have described his gallant charge, with his to the rear. I was one of the guard, and I saw support a mile in the rear, correctly or not? I no other troops engaged, but part of my regithe escape of the main body. Co. F continued to | will not tell whether the 13th color-guard got | ment, in this affair. Of course we had a strong move forward, capturing eight or ten pieces of artillery and more men than its own force num- steal their colors; or about their marchine say. steal their colors; or about their marching sev- many were engaged that I did not see them, eral days without them, until the thief hap- My own captain received their surrender and pened to pass by and twitted them with having ordered a detail of men to go and get their lost the colors; or how Gen. Belknap rode up | guns and a detail of my company for guard to to him, took him in charge, and found the col- the rear, and if that is not positive evidence ors on him! Let the 13th color-sergeant tell | that part, at least, of the 1st Sharpshooters had this himself! Never mind, sergeant, you had something to do in the capture of the 23d Ga., the honor of placing them on the capitol of the | then I do not know what is. What Comrade hotbed of treason, whether you kept them there | Bingaman says of the 2d Sharpshooters is true. or not .- D. E. SWEET, Color-Sergeant, 11th | They were a brave lot of men and could be relied on every time; and I would say in regard [Comrade Robert B. Cox, Co. I, 13th Iowa, to the 20th Ind. that there was no better regi-Hinesborough, Ill., also writes that the col- ment in the service. We always thought when ors of his regiment were the only ones that we had the 20th Ind. for support, when we were skirmishing, that we were all right. Now, I would like to hear something from my was always to the front or on the skirmish line must have something to say for themselves. If any of my old company should see this, I Co. I, 1st Sharpshooters, Hubbardston, Mich.

FROM ANOTHER COMBADE.

To THE EDITOR: It seems to me that the boys of the 2d regiment, Berdan's Sharpshooters. and 20th Ind. are in error to some extent as to who captured the 23d Ga. at Chancellorsville. Now, I will put in the claim of Berdan's 1st regiment of sharpshooters to the honor of the capture of at least the larger part of that regiment. The facts of the capture to my personal knowledge are these: Howard, in his reminiscences, says: "The command (Birney's division, Sickles' corps) worked along slowly through the woods, sending out Berdan's Sharpshooters as skirmishers," While passing through these woods we had to pass through numerous excavations, not so very deep, which were made in digging ore for the furnace which we passed to our left. At one place quite an opening in the woods revealed an excavation covering a good deal of ground: as we advanced to the bank overlooking it, we discovered about a hundred and fifty rebels cooking coffee and apparently not aware that there was a Yank within a mile of them. Completely surprised at our order to surrender. they did so, not firing a shot. They said they were a part of the 23d Ga. After passing through the woods we discovered the rebels again in an old railroad cut about thirty or forty rods in front. As we were deployed at half distance, and, with our Sharp's breechloaders, kept up a brisk fire, they supposed, as they told me after, that we had a whole regiment, when in fact there was barely fifty of us To THE EDITOR: The following congratu- in their front. They heard us propose to charge latory order of Gen. Giles A. Smith will furnish them, so they raised a white flag. We asked out on the road, leaving their arms in the cut. and when all were out we would send a guard NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 7, 1865. | back with them. They did so, filing out by twos, when, to our amazement, it seemed as if there were five or six hundred of them, when we did not suppose there were more than our infused with the same spirit as his rider. own number. Our captain (Jas. H. Baker) took | "Halt!" he cries in stentorian tones. Riding the officers' side arms, and we counted 350. up to a color-bearer, he seizes the colors, and whether "you uns" had seen any of "we uns" | cowards? Would you disgrace the proud name back in the woods, and congratulated each of the Fiftcenth Corps? Remember McPherson city, Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, under your direction, other on meeting the balance of their regiment and avenge his death! Will you hold this line fitted up an old wornout fistboat, capable of car- on the other side, when we told them we had with me?" "Yes, yes, yes," came from all captured a couple of hundred an hour before. | parts of the line, and back those panic-stricken

going to the rear with the prisoners. The 20th | again that day, though assailed by fearful odds. Sharpshooters, did I know that there were any | a terrible, crushing defeat. ment, Berdan's Sharpshooters. - FRANK H. Corps, were now brought over from their posi-

Hudson, Mich. The 3d Ohio at Perryville.

sell's house and going on to the creek, where the soldiers evinced just as much of bravery, Ind., with Loomis' hattery-the right wing of performed by officers and men of the Army of McCook's corps. We had marched 10 miles the Tennessee on that memorable 22d of July without finding water, and formed line of bat- that would eclipse the record of Napoleon's

Dahlgren's Raid on Richmond.

TO THE EDITOR: Will you please inform me

I published, and have one copy each of I saw the rebel's knapsack lying beside the inability to be removed. Perhaps one of our land Mountains, nor at Knoxville, nor did he

prison; whether there was a period during which the prisoners were left unguarded and uncared for, and at what date the first Union troops arrived at Andersonville, and to what

LOGAN AND McPHERSON. The Two Heroes of the Memorable Battle before Atlanta.

TO THE EDITOR: I noticed an article in THE TRIBUNE the other day in regard to Gens. Logan and McPherson at the battle of July 22, 1864, before Atlanta, which, inadvertently, doubtless, does an injustice to the memory of the latter. It is a mistake to say that McPherson directed and did not lead his men in battle. The writer of that article did not know of whom he was writing, and had never been near enough to see how McPherson deported himself in the face of an enemy. Had he been Berdan's Sharpshooters in that skirmish. If present on that terrible 22d day of July, 1864, in the forefront of battle, he would have been in a better position to have judged of the mettle of that grand leader of men in the day of death to pile up our knapsacks and be ready to and desolation. Your correspondent was there, and, having the honor to be a member of Maj.-Gen. Logan's staff, was in a position to see never expecting to see them again, and we and know a great deal of the work got in that never did. I had something in mine that made | day by the Army of the Tennessee, under the me very loth to leave it (it was a photograph), command of Maj.-Gen. McPherson. Gen. Logan commanded the Fifteenth Corps, under keeps looking over my shoulder while I write, sisted of two divisions of the Sixteenth, under certainly very much resembles the same, which | Gen. G. M. Dodge; two divisions of the Sevpartly consoles me for the loss. We started on enteenth, under Gen. F. P. Blair, and the a skirmish, and a part of the line soon come in | Fifteenth, under Gen. Logan. Let me say contact with the enemy and succeeded in cap- right here that so great was the confidence of turing about eighty of the 23d Ga., and came | Gen. Sherman in the ability, intelligence and near capturing some artillery that they had. dash of Gen. McPherson, that this "Army of engaged in that skirmish. Our lines were long in nearly every change of position they were some of the boys told me afterwards how it the trust was never betrayed. As I have said, reference, I have nothing to say; if not, I shall to love him. He was my ideal soldier, and my take issue. We soon came on to the rest of the ardor and love for him have not abated one regiment and had a warm time with them, but | iota in the years that have intervened since succeeded in driving them into an old railroad | leaving the service. He is the true and tried WHERE MCPHERSON FELL.

On that eventful day, the flank of the Seventeenth Corps was most effectually turned, The enemy attacked flank and rear, compelling the men to fight from both sides of their works. The Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, was moved from their position in line on the double-quick, with orders to form on the left of the Seventeenth in refused line. In their eager haste to assist their sorely-pressed comrades, they missed the direct line of march and moved too far to the rear, leaving a wide gap between their right and Blair's left. Gen. McPherson anxiously awaited the connection of the lines, and not hearing the music of their Springfields, he hastened over to the Seventeenth Corps to see what was the trouble. He was accompanied by several of his staff and signal officers. As he crossed the railroad he discovered a stampede among the dus, while he and the signal officers, and one orderly, proceeded on to the lines of the Seventeenth Corps. As the Sixteenth Corps had not connected with the Seventeenth, it became necessary to find where they were. Gen. McPherson did not call for a body of skirmishers to feel their way out and see if they could find the missing Sixteenth Corps, but rode down that little blind road that led to the rear. accompanied by his orderly and the signal officers. But a few rods were passed before a volley was fired into our faces at close range, resulting in the death of our beloved general. Never was there an officer more attached to his men or to whom his men were more attached. His loss was heavily felt alike by officers and

along his front with a heavy charging column | application. old regiment—the members of a regiment that his right, which had become extremely hazof the enemy. While directing operations on ardous by the withdrawal of the Sixteenth Corps, he received the sad intelligence of the would like to hear from them.-N. Sessions, from Gen. Sherman to assume command of the Department of the Tennessee. With saddened heart and tearful eyes he heard the sad news, and, reading the order, bowed his head upon his breast for a moment in deep thought. Then, looking up, he exclaimed, "Would to God I were better qualified to fill the place he so filled to perfection." Realizing in its greatest measure the immense responsibility now resting upon him, he gave a hasty order to the general commanding his immediate front, put his spurs to his gallant black steed and rode rapidly towards the Seventeenth Corps. Lying across the railroad was the Second Division. Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Morgan L. Smith, one brigade of which, with the batteries of Capts. De Grasse and Woods, held an advanced line. A heavy charge was made on this advance line, and captured the artillery and a good many of the men. The rest pre- Jonesboro' and Bentonville. cipitated themselves upon the main line so suddenly as to seriously affect their morale, N. Y., returns thanks to comrades for papers sent causing dire confusion and creating quite a him. stampede. Gen, Logan reined in his foaming steed so suddenly as to set him back on his haunches. Taking in the entire situation at a glance and comprehending the terrible result that would inevitably follow the break in the line, he rode, with bared head, swiftly among that confused mass of soldiers. The superhuman efforts put forth by Gen. Smith to halt his men had proved abortive, but now another character was in their midst-an idolized leader was there. Witness Gen. Logan as he rides in among them-hat in hand, hair blown back behind his ears by the wind, his long mustache standing out almost straight, those cagle eyes flashing like flames of living fire! Standing in his stirrups he presented a figure of determination and irresistible force that carried courage to every heart and gave new strength to every limb. A CRITICAL MOMENT.

That famous black stallion, his war horse, was It was our company that reported the rebels | men turned-panic-stricken no more, but a moving to our right, as we could plainly see | brave, determined force that under Logan them, and I so reported to our colonel while | could not be moved. Nor were they moved Ind. and 2d Sharpshooters may have captured | The dead and wounded along their front and the article from the 2d regiment, Berdan's promised so much at one time, had turned into

other captors of the 23d Ga. than the 1st regi- The Second Brig., First Div., Sixteenth COBB, Co. C. 1st Reg't, Berdan's Sharpshooters, tion, where they had met heavy losses, and put in battle order to charge the outer line, which the enemy captured from Gen. M. L. Smith. Right gallantly they went to the charge, re-To THE EDITOR: In his article on the battle capturing both lost batteries and a goodly of Perryville, "Carleton" says: "We see Rous- number of prisoners. This charge ended the seau's division coming up the road past Rus- fighting for that day. Thousands of private

every ravine! He fell-a victim to his devotion to country, comrades and flag. He needs no encomiums of praise from my poor, feeble pen. fade.-A. S. O.

Not That Army Mule.

TO THE EDITOR: I noticed in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE an article in relation to eight namb re of the Budget bound together in | rice barrel. I grabbed it and slipped it into | 100,000 readers can tell the story of those last | carry ammunition or cannon. It is preposter-

subjected to such hardships as you enumerate and still live to draw a pension. If he had been through all you say his case could never have been proved up so readily. There would have been numerous delays, conflicting records, and shaky witnesses to contend with. Besides, he would have been worried to death by special examiners. He would have been compelled to prove that he was sound at date of entering the Government's service and what the state of his health had been every day since. The mule you speak of would have starved to death long before he got his pension. Doubtless his bones have been bleaching in the Tennessee hillsides these last 20 years .- J. T. Lucas, Co. H, 8th Kan., Cromwell, Ky.

One of the Last to Leave Andersonville. To THE EDITOR: Permit me to state in your valuable paper that in a prior issue of THE TRIBUNE an ex-prisoner of war stated that the last squad of prisoners that were released from Andersonville prison, were released at a place | Equinank, Pa. other than between Baldwin and Jacksonville, Fla. I beg leave to differ with the ex-prisoner, as I was the last prisoner that stepped out of Andersonville the latter part of April, 1865, and was also among the squad that he stated were taken to Macon, Ga., and subsequently brought back to Andersonville. After we had signed the parole at Anderson-

with us-and thence were transported to Al-

planter to get something to eat and informa-

tion as to what direction to pursue, and were persuaded by him to get to the squad of prisoners in camp at Albany as quick as possible, as we were on our way to be exchanged. We, however, concluded to turn our direction to Thomasville, whither the squad was to be marched the following day. The next night, about 12 o'clock, we reached the suburbs of Thomasville, where the prisoners were in camp. Passing along the road we came upon the major commanding the squad, lying on a cot, and been, and we told him we had been foraging, and had left his command at Albany. He remarked-using his own language: "You are the darndest set of Yankees I ever saw." He chatted very friendly with us a few moments and then told us to report to the officer of the guard. We did so, and the boys of our acquaintance got up, built a fire, and they had a good square meal as far as quantity was concerned as they had had for a long while, as we had two haversacks as full as was comfortable for a 125-lb, boy to carry. The following day we took the ears, and from there were transported to Baldwin, Fla., and half-way between there and Jacksonville we were released. It was suggested by some of the officers that we march into Jacksonville in a squad; but it was of no avail, and it was one of the worst routestep marches I ever witnessed. The strongest got proved that that was the cause of death, your in about midnight, and the rest were continually widow would be entitled to pension; but we should dropping in until noon the next day, April 29, 1865. We staid there for several days, and then took a steamer on the St. John's River to immediate cause of your death may have no con-Fernandina, Fla. We remained in camp there for a number of days, and were then put on board the ocean steamer Daniel Webster, and from there were taken up the Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis, Md. I would like to learn the name of the boy that escaped with me at Albany.-Theo. Eads, Co. C. 51st Ill., Corning,

THE QUESTION SQUAD. A Glance at the Contents of The Tribane's Mail Bags.

Comrade Ben. Hoyer, Co. G, 107th Pa., Berrys burg, Pa., would like to hear from some of his comrades.

Wm, Elmendorf, Kingston, N. Y., has in his possession an honorable discharge, which was found in that city, bearing the name of John Lindeman. During this terrible slaughter amidst the Seventeenth Corps, Gen. Logan was engaged 11th Ind., which he will restore to owner upon J. Hinson, Menasha, Wis.: I have in my posses-

sion hospital descriptive roll of Wm. E. Howell, private, Co. B, 33d Ohio, from Triplex General Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, dated April 24, 1865. shows that Howell had been discharged. Will send it to his friends' address, if notified.

N. P. Walker, Co. A, 96th Ohio, Portland, Ind., wants to know who had the photographs of Ohio regimental flags for sale at the Columbus Reunion Comrade Avery Hawkins, Bogota, Ill., says it

was his regiment (38th III.) and not the 38th Ohio that captured the prisoners and train of rebel ammuntion at Perryville, Ky. Any one knowing present address of Simeon Keough, an ex-soldier, supposed to be in Canada. whose wife is deceased and daughter in poor eir-

cumstances, should notify James A. Bailly, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. C. Grundy, Sr., Morrisonville, Ill., responds to Myrtle's" call for the 10th Ill. He was a member of Co. B, and says he saw Johnny Copps last June at Springfield, where he is an owner in a large woolen mill-looking not a day older. Jasper Barney, of the 16th Ill., lives or did live near Noko-

C. F. Carnwright, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Art., Saugerties,

W. A. Bartholomew, Marengo, Iowa, 59th Ind. says it was Co. A,-the skirmish company,-not Co. H, that planted the colors at Jackson, Miss. He should correspond directly with Jeremiah B. Rickel, Co. B, on that point. THE TRIBUNE can't undertake to discuss such details.

Daie, Kan., writes that he knew a man of that name at Belle Isle, who went with him to Andersonville, but never knew his fate. Comrade E. S. Heath, Kennerdell, Pa., has the discharge paper of Elijah B. Russell or Rupell, Co.

July, 1863, A. B. Perkins, Co. F, 16th Iowa, Sunny

K, 38th Ohio. It was found in an empty house at Bullion, Pa. Albert Hart, Co. C. 55th Pa., Santa Cruz, Cal., desires to learn the address of any comrade of that

Chas. H. Osborn, Co. D. 118th N. Y., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, wants the address of surgeons who were in charge at Hampton Hospital in 1864.

Henry Waterhouse, Co. B. 2d Mich., Winona, Minn., wishes some comrade would supply him with the song entitled "Croxton's Brigade. A. J. Long, Co. K, 68th Ohio, Goldendale, W. T. writes that the address of Gen. Milroy is Fort Sim-coe, Yakima Co., Wash. T., and not as given in

THE TRIBUNE of June 5. Wm. B. Witeraft, Co. I, 10th Ill., Romance, Wis., would like to know the names of the two soldiers who were hanged on the morning of March 21. 1865, near Bentonville, N. C., by the Confederates. Comrade A. G. White, Beaver, Pa., writes as follows: I noticed an inquiry in your paper asking for information as to who took command of the

140th Pa., after the death of Col. Roberts, at Gettys-

burg. The command of the regiment fell upon

Capt. Stockton, of Co. K of that regiment, as senior

Ind., late Co. A, 2d Ind. Cav., writes that he has just recovered a little silver badge he tost in May, 1864, on the Etowah River, Ga.

TRIBUNE PREMIUMS. And What Our Club-Raisers Think and Say of Them.

After a fair trial I can pronounce the Waterbury watch a splendid timekeeper.—John H. Howe, Port Royal, Pa. My brother is highly pleased with the Waterbury watch received from you .- J. H. Marvin, Sterling,

The sleeve-buttons you sent me are indeed beautiful. Every comrade of the Grand Army should send for a pair,-M. O. Holston, Charleston, Ill. I received the Waterbury watch and am much pleased with it. It has far exceeded my anticipa-tions.—Alex Hunter, Holdredge, Neb. I received the watch you sent me and am thor-

I have delayed acknowledging receipt of the Waterbury watch in order to test it thoroughly. Now I can pronounce it a jewel.-W. H. Hanbon, Parker, Dak.

oughly satisfied. It is a splendid timekeeper.—E. A. Hale, Springport, Mich.

STILL THEY COME. The Latest Reports from The Tribune's Recruiting Officers.

Inclosed please find \$2 for two new entereciptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a paper that should be read, not only by the soldiers, out by every intelligent man in the land .- D. A. Larrico, Glenwood, Minn. Inclosed please find \$1 for renewed of my subscription to THE TRIBUNE. The children for it; my wife scolds for it, and I will have a -A, D.

as of yore, it is destined to be used in the interest of "the Union the Constitution, and the Laws," without fear or favor from a rebel or any other men.

When we were getting off at Blackshear of the Cumbar-life with Barnside on his march over the Cumbar-life with the old vets here.

Cray, Charnon, towa.

I write to say that I don't believe he ever only charned and prisoners to Florida for exchange April 21, 1865. Zollicoffer mule; I don't believe he ever out. When we were getting off at Blackshear of the Cumbar-life with the old vets here. Inclosed you will find \$6 for six new subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE. Your valuable pay has the

hearty indorsement of all the soldlers in this secion. May you live long and prosper.-W. Ainsworth, Marion, Kans.

Inclosed please find post-office order for \$4, for four subscriptions to The Tangue, which is part of a club to be got up by Harry Huntress, a boy 13 years old, whose father was a soletier in the late war.—Thomas H. Price, Lake Geneva, Wis. Within please find \$9 for pine subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE, Send as premium "Capturing a Locomotive."-E. C. Weilep, Galena, Kan. Please find inclosed \$10 for ten new subscriptions

to your valuable paper, this being the third club made up in this place. Please send Waterbury watch,—N. B. McPherson, Falls City, Neb. Please find \$7 inclosed for seven new subscriptions to THE TRIBUNK-the true friend of the sol dier,-Mrs. Anna Carr, Ashland, Oregon. Please find inclosed \$5 for five subscriptions to

THE TRIBUNZ. I like your worthy paper very much indeed. -John M. Van Aken, Pawise Rock, You will please find inclosed \$19 for ten new subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRILLINE. Your efforts in behalf of the soldier are appropriated in this section, I assure you.—John Wohlschingel,

Please find inclosed \$10 for ten new subscriptions to your worthy paper. Accept the thanks of an old veteran for the boid manner in which you have

championed the rights of the defenders of our

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

country.-John Moyer, Argentine, Kan.

viile, we took the cars-Wirz and family along Subjects. To Correspondents. - Write questions on a sepbany, Ga., whither we had once previously arate sheet of paper, give full name and address, been taken and brought back to Andersonville. and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No atten-We were then marched to Thomasville, Ga. tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Another prisoner and I escaped at Albany, in-Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for tending to try to get back to Union lines, but about 12 o'clock that night we woke up an old

reply to their inquiries.] E. D. R., Akron, Ohio, says: 1 wish information in relation to this question : An officer in the army was discharged in consequence of disability. The discharge papers certified to by the colonel so how. He is now partially disabled. What further evidence is necessary (he lost the hearing of his right ear) to procure a pension, and how much is he entitled to? Answer. If we knew the rank of the officer, the nature of the disability for which he was discharged the service, the amount of the evidence already filed, the degree of deafness whether slight, severe, or total), whether that is the only disability claimed, together with a few other important facts, we might be able to give an opinion in regard to the testimony. The rating will depend upon the report of the examining surgeon.

M. T., Elva, Mich .- Commissioner Bently was removed and Commissioner Dudley appointed by President Garfield in May, 1881.

W. W. R., Newton, Iowa,-Whether one man's oath will stop a pension depends upon circumstances. If a person should make a statement under oath against a pensioner and it had an important bearing upon the pension, it would probably be investigated, and if the statement was found to be true the pension might be stopped; but the Pension Office cannot drop a pensioner until it has been shown by ample testimony that he is not entitled thereto. The oath of one person is not sufficient to prove this.

G. B. P. Reus claer Falls, N. F.-To entitle the widow and children to pension, the cause of death of soldier must be shown to have been due to his service and line of daty. If you should die from the effects of the loss of your arm, and it could be say that death from such a cause would be very rare and hard to prove. The loss of your arm may have tended to impair your general health, but the in such case pension to your widow would be denied. The law may be changed, however, by the time this appears in print.

A. O. B., East St. Louis, Ill.-Pension having been granted in a case, any subsequent claim be-comes a claim for increase. The original claim is the first claim filed, and when certificate has been issued the original claim is disposed of. A further claim becomes a claim for increase on the old, or a new disability, as the case may be. In case the arrears act should be extended, such claim for inerease on new disability would date back to discharge if allowed.

J. B., Loda, Ill .- Your service in the Regular Army before the war would not be deducted from the period required to prove up a soldier's home-As you were discharged for wounds received in line of duty, the entire term for which you enlisted (three years) in the late war would be de-

B. N. S., Quincy, Mich.-1. We do not know why the Pension Office did not call for further evidence in your claim, nor for what reason it was referred to a special examiner. Jaims that are considered doubtful are thus referred. If you have any additional testimony, you can submit it to the special examiner if he ever reaches your case. 2. We do not know of any such blanks as you mention. We would like to see one very much. 3. The Commissioner of Pensions, and every other employee of the Govern-ment, is prohibited by law from receiving any money for services in any claim against the Gov-ernment, and for any violation of such law is liable to removal from office, and both fine and im-

S. L., Lawrence, Mass.-We have no knowledge of any bill having been introduced in Congress providing pay for officers who raised companies under State authority, and who never received any compensation until mustered into the U.S. service. only claim such officers bave, if any, is against the State in which the troops were enlisted, as the U. S. Government re-imbursed the different States for their expenses in raising and equipping the volunteers.

Michigan, Pottsville, Pa.-A soldier who was dissharged before the term of his enlistment expired, not having served two years, in order to be promoted, mis, Ill. Both were fine regiments, and only parted company in August, 1864. The 16th was heard of at any bounty, and if he had received \$25 advance bounty the same was legally deducted from any subsequent payment for his services. The object of the law was to bestow bounty only upon those

who served out their terms as calisted men, or were lischarged for wounds. W. H. P., Mill Creek, Ill.-There is no premium on silver coined in 1861 or any other year. There are certain coins upon which collectors place an increased value owing to their scarcity. A list of such coins you can obtain by writing to Messrs. Scott & Co., 721 Broadway, New York city.

In regard to Wm. M. Hayes, captured June or A. P., Pipestone, Mich.-I. No bounty due you because you were discharged for disease prior to two years' service. See reply to "Michigan," this column. 2. If you have corrected the error by stating in an affidavit the correct nature of your disability, that is sufficient. 3. Such affidavit will be considered as an application for the disabilities so stated. 4. Pralapsus is not a rupture.

P. R. B., Mansfield, Mass., and J. F., Mr. Eina. Pa.-If you will state your questions again and give your full name, it will receive our attention. See note at head of column.

J., New York, propounds the following: 1. Is a soldier's widow, whose husband's death resulted from other than wounds received or disease con-tracted in the line of duty, entitled to a pension? 2. Was the pension bill that passed the Senate this week referred to and reported by the regular comnittee of that body, or by a special committee, and who constituted that committee? Answer. 1. No; unless Congress shall change the law. 2. The regular committee, composed of Senators Mitchell, Blair, Van Wyck, Cullom, Sabin, Slater, Jackson, Camden, and Colquitt.

A. H., Bogota, Ill.-To entitle a father to pension it must be shown that he was, at the date of death of the son who died in the army, dependent upon him for support; that the said son did render such support, and that the father was not competent to support himself by the proceeds of his own manual The fact that the parent has other sons who are able-bodied, &c., does not affect his right to pension.

Doc., Wausau, Wis .- 1. You are at liberty to file an additional claim at any time while claim is pending or after it is rejected. 2. At what period the present force of special examiners will get through with the work before them is a difficult question to answer. Probably ten or fifteen years with the present Commissioner of Pensions.

G.W. C., Brownsdale, Pa., inquires: 1, Howmuch fee is claim agent, as counsel for increase pension case, entitled to? 2. Who has the rating of pensions, the board of examiners or Commissioner of Pensions? 3. What is General Grant's and General Sherman's pay on the retired list, and how long does it last? 4. Have any bills passed this session of Congress favoring pensions? Answer. 1, \$10, unless fee contracts for a greater sum are filed in the ciaim. 2. The Medical Division of the Pension Office acting under orders of the Commissioner. 3. Gen. Grant is not on the retired list. Gen. Sherman's pay as a retired General U. S. A., is \$13,500 a year, o continue during his lifetime. 4. No. In regard to this question the law may be changed by the time this appears in print. At the date this is written none of the various pension bills have

dy. If your attorney has withdrawn from busi-ness, or has been disbarred from future practice, or for other cause is no longer connected with your case, you cannot recover the amount paid him for fees unless he shall choose to refund, and that is not probable. If you employ another attorney he easonably expects pay for his services; he cannot prospente your claim for nothing, and you will have to pay him the legal fee. It is very unfortunate that you did not select a reliable attorney to presecute; our claim in the first place; but we are not all born to luck, you know. Your claim is now

Two Soldiers, Cannelton, Ind .- You have no reme-

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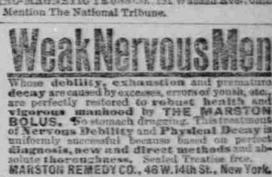


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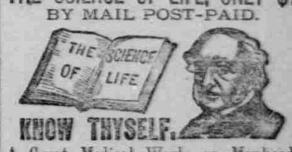






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